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NO EARTHQUAKE COMING.

# Professor Curtie J. Lyons Denies Capt. Klemme Offers a Full Com-That He Looks for Eruptions,

Professor Curtis J. Lyons of the Haalian Weather Bureau denies that he w the hot weather," said Professor your yesterday.

What I did say was that I thought here would be a heavy rain after it. If we did not have rain there may be prominent officers of the National This would only arise from natural guard.

# Sharpshooters Won at

Tien-Tsin.

to 13 a. m., 3 to Yankee Drummer Gives Credit for Safety to Defenders of The Town.

> A well-known commercial traveler, peaking on the Boxers at the Hawaiian

Several months ago I went to Honging with the idea of doing a big busi ens in the Celestial Empire for my Chiago house. We carry all kinds of agri- Taro Company. cultural implements, as well as many other modern labor-saving machines.

"Of course, I passed through Honolulu Hengkong, Canton and Shanghai, I started for Peking but was detained for some ime at Tien-Tsin on special business. It about this time that the trouble with the Boxers was getting particularly terrifying to people who would be likely to suffer by their brutal actions. Fortunately, I gave up my plan of going on to Peking and stayed at Tien-Tsin. Fortunately? Well, I don't know. From what I saw of the trouble in Tien-Tsin I don't think there was much choice between hat place and Peking.

"I will never forget the awful days from the middle of June until July 5th, when I left for Taku and thence fled to Hengkong and so to Honolulu, and from iere to Chicago again, I hope. You all But perhaps some of the details will be of interest to you. For example, after the people of the settlement outside of the city of Tien-Tsin proper had sent 1,200 men to see what had become of Admiral Seymour, we ascended to the top of a tower in the settlement to see if we could see any sign of the Peking relief force. To the north of the city where the great Hai Gu, a large fort full of arms and ammunition loomed, we saw smoke—the smoke of battle, and we could also hear the report of guns. We immediately jumped to the conclusion that Admiral Seymour was on his way back to Tien-Tain and that the Chinese in the Hai Gu were firing upon them. We were greatly and agreeably surprised later when Admiral Seymour and the relief force arrived, bearing the wounded, and reported the fact of their having taken the Hsi Gu and that it was their own force that was peppering the Boxers from the fort.

"It seems that Admiral Seymour and his company were winding down the river, spon this large fort quite unexpectedly. CHAR V. E. DOVE, C.E.—Surveyor and There were many Chinese in the fort and Chu Engineer; office, new Magoon bidg., several shots were fired as the first boat ser Alakea and Merchant Sts.; P. O. was coming around a bend, at the men in the boat. Immediately a big American marine jumped out of the foremost boat onto the bank and shoved the boat back Suiders of Pumping and Sugar Ma-harry and complete power plants: of-from the fort. A consultation was held he from 12, Spreckels block; Tel. 194. fort; the fort was taken in grand style and were not the gallant fighters joyous when they found the Hsi Gu just packed with the latest improved weapons-Lee Metford rifles, Gatling guns, swords and ammunition, and rice also. They would have held the Hst Gu with all the arms had it not been for the great number of wounded that the force was carrying along with it. But the men brought with them all the arms from the fort that they

ould carry. "There were many brave deeds done at Fien-Tsin. The Russians did fine work in solding the railroad station and the English bluefackets did wonders with overwhelming numbers of Boxers, and the Americans-well, everybody knows what he American soldier or marine will dothey work miracles. I tell you what, you may talk about the power of prayer savng Tien-Tsin all you like, but I was there on the ground and had hold of a gun myself, and I want to remind you gentlemen that we were blessed with a few sharpshooters stationed in the towers. who certainly made a few hundred of the Boxers say 'Now I lay me' during the little trouble there. There was that fellow Watts, for instance, from Australia: I know for a fact that he picked off at the rate of twenty or thirty Chinese gunners a day for many days.

"Give credit to the sharpshooters and the gunners and the brave men who fought as only desperate men defending their women and children can fight.

"China is ruled by secret societies, and is my opinion that Japan has a wonderful influence with these societies. I think little Japan can do perhaps more than any other nation in bringing the present war to a close, Of course the story of Seymour shooting his wounded men is

# WANT TO FIGHT CHINESE.

# pany of Volunteers.

Captain Henry Klemme believes that a force of a thousand men could be made any predictions of volcanic raised in Honolulu for service in China, Tuptions or earthquakes as a result of He has already succeeded in getting ontinued hot weather and lack of together a company of volunteers who ainfall. "I was asked what would fol- want to get into the fun in China and he sent to Washington letters offering the services of himself and his men at once. These letters were endorsed by Governor Dole and by many of the

onditions, such as arose last year Captain Klemme says that he has rewhen the volcanic eruption was experienced on Hawaii. No, I have made
no predictions whatever as I was
mooted,"

ceived more application than he could accept and so has been able to get together a fine class of men. Some of the
best shots and the best drilled men in
the regiment have expressed their de-

sire to enroll themselves in the company if there is any chance of active service in China. He has enrolled 10; men already and more are coming to

body of men is accepted from Hawaii for service in China it will fight under the American flag for although the United States is making common cause with other nations in the present quarrel with China it would be contrary to our policy to permit the organization on American soil of bodies of troops to fight under a foreign flag.

# PASSING OF W. H. CUMMINGS.

## Well-known Kamaaina Dies in Japan Where He Sought Health.

By the Eidsvold from Japan yesterday the news was received of the death of William H. Cummings, formerly road supervisor of Honolulu. Mr. Cummings went to Japan several months the famous medicinal springs of Kusatsu when he passed away several

Mr. Cummings was born forty-five years ago in Wailuku, Maui, where his father had been one of the oldest white residents. At one time he was engaged in tare planting on Maul and again lotel to an interested circle of listeners, he was interested in sugar. He was one of the promoters of the Reciprocity plantation in Hana and later he purchased with the late Judge Daniels the Island of Kahoolawe and became interested in the Hawaiian Fruit and

A few years ago he disposed of his interests on the other Islands and came pointment as supervisor of roads. He built a fine home at Kalihi, where his family now resides. The news of his death came in a letter to his son, William Cummings.

How deeply Honolulu sympathizes with the Christian refugees from China who are gathering in numbers from the central provinces and hastening 10 places of safety in Japan is evidenced, by the fact that in a single day, with there was but little notice given out that funds for their assistance were being secured

Miss Montague, who is the guest of Mrs. S. N. Castle, received a letter from Oriental mail in which she spoke of the destitute circumstances, having had to fly from their posts of duty in some of their effects. The Americans and Europeans in Japan have done all that they could for these refugees but their funds were not adequate to care for the great numbers that came and they have sent appeals for help to Christian

people all over the world. On Sunday the matter was mentioned from the pulpits of several churches and subscription lists were started in charge of W. W. Hall, W. L. Hopper and T. G. Thrum with the result that the money came in very rapidly throughout the day. Mr. Hall said late last evening that he had received something over \$200 and that he knew of at least \$200 more which had been taken in and he believed that a considerable outset that Honolulu will contribute in are now busy at good wages. the neighborhood of \$1000 to this worthy

Captain Fox arrested three youngsters Sunday for bathing nude at the Waikiki bridge near the Hotel Annex They have been warned often to use paid out in 1894. clothing of some kind when they sportwere discharged.

The Emperor Kwang Hsu: "Any you

# the Mills.

# ago in search of health and he was at Figures and Facts of the Advance otherwise serious legal countenance. of the Workingman Under

Republicanism.

(Special Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, July 19 .- "In the camsaign of 1896 Mr. McKinley made one repeople from one end of the country to ent. the other. It was, 'Open the mills,' " said Gen. Charles Dick, secretary of the Republican National Committee, today.

"Those three words met with a responsive chord from the tens of thousands sho had been idle during the last Democratic Administration, and the empty direct pall brigade went to the polls and legal fraternity. The attorney was on voted for a full dinner pail, and for the a still hunt yesterday for the perpeopening of the mills.

"In order to gain some idea of the effect of restoring the home market to our own people the Republican National Committee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers, asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they had employed in each year from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years.

"We have received 200 replies. These show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893, after which in 1894. But under President McKinley's Administration the increase in the numher of men employed by these same factorles has been startling. In 1894 they ema friend in Yokohama by the last one, in 1897 they employed 109,numbers of missionaries who are flock- last year they employed 174,645 men. In ing to Japan from China. Some of short, the number of wage earners emthese men and women have arrived at ployed by these same 200 factories has in-Yokohama and other ports in all cast creased from 90,483 men in 1894 up to 174,-645 last year-almost doubled, in fact.

"But the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages cases without being able to secure any paid, and the following table shows the

Ye	ar-	4							ges Paid
890		***		84.8		100	***		\$45,149,081
891					***	200		***	49,875,850
892		***							
893		TE.							48,966,25
894		100	744	200		200			40,803,86
895									52,851,31
896		***							53,209,43
		***							54,412,77
		355							62,247,94
									78,835,06
Sun	1922		***	***	***		***		
Years- 1890-92, inclusive									Averages
1890-	92,	incl	usiv	ve .			4 99		\$49,548,11
1893	-96.	incl	usi	ve .					48,957,71
1507	00	incl	111=11	1723	171	10 1			65,165,26

"The amount of wages paid by these same 200 manufacturers increased steadsum beyond this had been taken up ily from 1890 to 1892; then there was a but was not able to give the sum. drop in 1893 and another drop in 1894. Dur-The subscription lists will be kept open ing the next two years wages picked up, until the arrival of the next steamer to but it was not until 1897 that these same China, which will be the Coptie on manufacturers were paying out as much Thursday and the money received will money in wages as they had paid in 1892. be sent to Yokohama at once. It is The increase of their payrolis in 1898 and likely that if the fund swells as rapidly 1899 is as gratifying to me as an employtoday and tomorrow as it did at the er of labor, as it must be to the men who

"Between 1894 and 1899 the 200 manufacturers of the National Association, who reported to us had increased their pay rolls by upwards of \$38,000,000, in fact, the last year was almost double what they ed July 19, 1842. This church was com-

"If this ratio of increase were applied ed on the beach, but did not heed the to the whole country, without taking inadvice. Yesterday morning after get- to account the numbers of new factories

visited the country. And what a depth of meaning those three words, 'Open the mills,' uttered by Mr. McKinley less than four years ago, has really conveyed."

# SNAKE IN BOX.

## Present to an Attorney Hidden in Collar Receptacle.

A prominent attorney and member of the Hawaiian Bar Association was the victim of a practical joke yesterday morning. When he reached his office, Wm. McKinley Opened morning. When he reached his office, the first thing that greeted his gaze as he approached his desk was a package, which proved to be a collar-box. The attorney had not ordered any collars that he knew of, but it occurred to him that perhaps a grateful client had paid a fee in a new brand of collars.

It is not often that a lawyer receives a fee so early in the morning, and the attorney's curiosity was therefore aroused, and a smile brightened his Cautiously the lid to the box was lifted and he was about to thrust his hand into it. His hand, however, came in confact with no collar or other articles of apparel except in name. The hand was withdrawn, the inmates of nearby offices heard a scuffling of feet and a few abbreviated exclamations of the unprintable kind. Some joker had sent mark which went to the hearts of the the attorney a garter snake for a pres-

It lay nicely coiled and was a temptng sight to a snake-charmer, but to an expounder of the law-shades of Coke, no! The snake evidently came in a bale of hay, as there is no manifest on file at the Custom House showing that a member of the reptilian tribe was consigned to any one of the trator of the joke and the trail will be kept hot to-day ..

825, Kawalahao Church received the first Hawaiians into its church membership. Rev. Hiram Bingham, D.D., had prepar- navy must become involved in the suped a church covenant to which Queen Ka-ahumanu and the very high chief Kalai-moku, with five others, gave their conmoku, with five others, gave their consent. Rev. Mr. Westervelt has planned a series of Sunday evening services in which different parts of this seventy-five years of church history will be discussed by various members of Kawalahao Church.

gave a very interesting address on the different church buildings occupied by the Kawaiahao people. The facts presented by Mr. Lillkalani are worthy of a brief He spoke of the arrival at Kailua, Ha-

waii, of the first missionaries-Messrs. Bingham, Thurston, Whitney and Ruggles-with the three Hawaiians-Hopu, Honohi and George Humehume-on the morning of April 4, 1820. On April 14 Rev. Hiram Bingham arrived in Honolulu and commenced preaching. In 1821 the first grass or thatched church was erected makal of the present stone building. The building was 54 by 21 feet. This church was burned in 1824, and a larger grass church was built-72 by 25 feet. This meeting-house was soon found to be too small for the congregations.

Queen Kaahumanu and Kalaimoku built

a third thatched church in 1825, between craft-armed with pretty heavy Krupp the residence of Kalaimoku and the old guns of effective pattern. The Hai-Chi royal tomb. The fourth grass church and the Hai-Tien, built in 1897 and was built in 1829 for a congregation of 4,- 1898, are of 4,300 tons displacement. 000 people. It was 196 by 63 feet.

Eighteen years after Rev. Hiram Bingunder the leadership of Kauikeaouli, who in 1839. The King headed the subscription list with \$3,500. This was the fifth building for the Kawaiahao people. The coral stones were brought from the beach of Kalla at Waikiki. The corner-stone came from Waianae. The large timbers were carried from the mountains. The furniture of the church was gathered from the various Islands and even from amount of wages which they distributed foreign lands. The building was dedicatpletely refitted inside in 1894-95, and is now very modern in all its appointments.

Russia could suppress the Chinese ting a scare in the Police Court they that have started in the last few years, rioters, but who would suppress Ruswho can deny that general prosperity has sia?-The Indianapolis News.

# WASHINGTON, July 18 .- In these days of doubt and difficulty, we are complacently assured in some directions that the powers need not consider the Chinese navy; that, instead, all at-tention should be sentered upon the Chinese army and the hordes of antagonizing natives, armed with the crud-

est of fighting implements. This assurance is based merely upon the very uncertain status of affairs and the assumption that the allied forces are dealing only with an insurrectionary body too big for suppression by the domestic troops. Let matters develop into governmental hostility, and the attitude of the Chinese navy becomes another thing. The imperial navy is more imbued with a spirit of progress and European

toleration than the Chinese army, and, so far as that breeds a kinder regard for the kindred arms of other nations, it is reasonable to count upon a fairer view of the present purpose of the allied forces in shielding their subjects resident there; but the moment the Boxers become the exponents of the throne the

been described as of no moment; but the allied forces will do well not to consider her few effective ships in that indifferent light, for there are soldiers of fortune in plenty only too glad to lead those vessels against very desper-ate odds or to use them in some form Church.

Last Sabbath evening Mr. Lilikalani of infinite damage.

# THE CHINESE NAVY.

The Chinese navy has never recovered from its conflict with Japan and today cannot boast of a single arms ed craft in the whole of the flect two fleets—for so the service 18 divid This is at once narrows its service, but it does not preclude the commission of some pretty serious damage to the fleets or transports of the allied powers. The imperial service has eight protected cruisers of modern design, the

oldest being but ten years old. Of these ships, two of them have 14.5 and 16knot speeds, while the six remaining can do from 20 to 24 knots and are evolutions of the Armstrong cruiser of fine rapid-fire gun power. Our New Orleans and Albany are smaller ver-sions of the class. There are six other cruisers of older date—14 and 15-knot They each have a main battery of two. powerful 3-inch and ten 4.7-inch quickham commenced his work in Honolulu firing rifles, with a supplemental force of sixteen 3-pounders, six 1.1-pounders became Kamehameha III. the large and a number of smaller quick-firing stone church was commenced. This was pieces. They carry five torpedo tubes, and a number of smaller quick-firing and have complements of nearly four hundred persons. With a forced draught speed of twenty-four knots, these ships would be a serious menace to transports not heavily convoyed, and to unguarded merchantmen they might prove even a more costly danger. The Hai-Shen, Hai-Shew and Hai-Yung, built in Germany in 1897 and 1898; are vessels of 3,200 tons displacement, and can do their 20.7 knots under forced draught. Each of them carries three 5.9-inch and eight 4-inch quick-firing Krupp rifles, together with an auxiliary force of a dozen small rapid-fire pieces. They have three torpedo tubes, of which one is of the latest under-water type. Their complements are 250 persons. Their logical application, under present conditions, would be to attack the commerce of the allied powers or to pick off the wandering gunboats of

# TORPEDO CRUISERS AND DE-STROYERS.

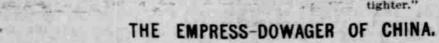
Of gunboats or torpedo cruisers as the official list is pleased to call them, there are nine—one of 24 knots, one of 22 knots, three of 16 knots and four of 11 knots-the last four could hardly do much against the modern speedy torpedo boat. Of gunboats and torpedo gunboats of older design the navy has eleven, but they are of more defensive than offensive value.

Of torpedo boat destroyers there are four new German-built vessels thirtyfive knot speed-boats that are equal to anything of the kind possessed by any other naval power. Of China's torpedo boat flotilla there remain of the fleet she had before war with Japan thirty first-class torpedo boats, to which should be added two fine German boats of recent date. These vessels can make from eighteen to twenty-four knots, and are to be counted a pretty formid-able force. There are eleven smaller boats of a nineteen-knot type, also sur-vivors of the war with Japan. Many of these torpedo boats have been kept in constant use in the customs revenue service, and their crews are perfectly familiar with the mechanical handling of the craft, which, before everything else, is the prime consideration in the successful management and endurance of this type of fighting vessel.

AN ACTIVE FORCE.

As we estimate a modern navy, Chi-

(Continued on Page 2.)





THE BEAR THAT HUGS LIKE A MAN. The Empress Dowager: "Tighter, Bruin,